

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FLYING SQUIRREL, yellowish-brown above; tail flat, longer than the body, blackish-gray; flying membrane with a straight border.

Size greater than that of the Siberian flying Squirrel.

Hab. The vallies in the Rocky Mountains.

13. LEPUS (LAGOMYS) PRINCEPS, *ecaudatus fuscus : latere pallidior : subtus griseus, capite brevi, auriculis rotundatis.*

THE LITTLE-CHIEF HARE, tail-less, blackish-brown on the back, yellowish brown on the sides, gray beneath; head short and thick, ears rounded.

Dimens. Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Rocky mountains. Stony places.

The specific name is a translation of its Indian appellation.

ART. LIX. *A Description of some Coleopterous Insects in the Collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.L.S. By the Rev. WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R. & L.S., &c.*

Fam. SCARABÆIDÆ. MacLeay.

Genus. SCARABÆUS. MacLeay.

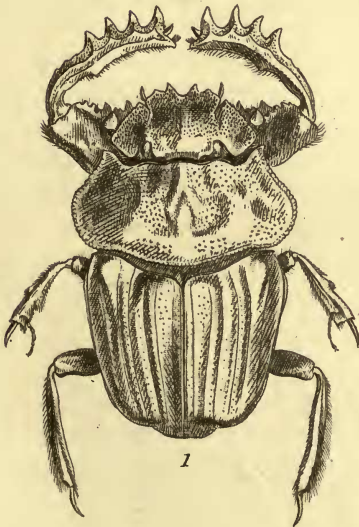
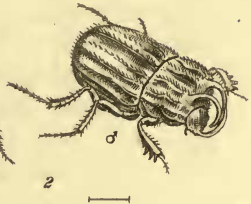
femoralis. S. naso sexdentato, prothorace dilatato cætrato, femoribus anticis maximis dentatis.

Plate xiv. Fig. 1.

Long. Corp. Unc. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. in Nigritiâ.

Descr. Corpus latum, depressum, nigrum. Caput dilatatum naso sexdentato, vertice subprominulo. Prothorax dilatatus, sparsè granulatus: spatiis quibusdam elevatis lævibus, anticè repandus. Elytra depressa minutissimè et vix conspicuè granulata, substriata: striarum interstitiis serie unâ alterâve punctorum obsoletius excavatorum. Brachia humeris (*femora antica*,) maximis basi denticulatis; apice gonythecâ dentatâ, dente item discoidali subtus





armatis: cubitis quadridentatis, intus ciliatis, basin versus dente valido instructis. *Pedes* intermedi, tenues satis: tibiis brevibus; postici tibiis longis admodum subarcuatis, extus barbatis. Inter antepectus et postpectus vallis satis profunda interponitur.

This curious species, which is a native of the Soudan, forms a distinct and new type in the genus *Scarabæus*, distinguished from those already known, not only by its immense shoulders, or anterior pair of thighs, but also by the vast chasm interposed in their underside, between the manitrunk and the alitrunk, and by the want of the anterior sinus of the prothorax, which in them receives the head, and which in the insect above described, is replaced by an undulating line.

Genus. DREPANOCERUS.

Maxillæ lobo superiori magno concavo.

Palpi maxillares articulo extimo reliquis longiori elliptico.

—— *labiales* cylindrici, articulo extimo brevissimo et ferè obsoleto.

Caput masculum cornutum.

Prothorax masculus bicornis.

Scutellum tectum.

Elytra porcata.

This insect is *primâ facie* so different from *Oniticellus*, to which it is most nearly related, and between which and *Onitis* it ought to be placed, that it might rather be mistaken for a *Trox*. Its most striking differences from *Oniticellus* are the long horns that arm the head and prothorax of the male; the peculiar sculpture of the prothorax and elytra of both sexes; and the absence of a scutellum. Not having an opportunity of dissection I cannot say whether it ought to be recorded as more than a subgenus.

Kirbii. D. (Hope, MSS.)

Plate xiv. Fig. 2. ♂. ♀.

Long. Corp. Lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. apud Promontorium Bonæ Spei. D. Bowie.

Descr. Maris corpus subdepressum, griseum, obscurum. Caput cornu longo admodum, filiformi, arcuato, recurvo, castaneo arma-

tum. *Nasus* acutè bidentatus. *Prothorax* porcatus : porcis sex repandis, anticè cornutus : cornubus duobus longis, incurvis castaneis falcis messorii fere formâ, sed magis teretibus armatus, posticè obtusangulus. *Scutellum* omnino tectum. *Elytra* planiuscula tricarinata, carinis rectis, pallido obscurè maculata. *Medipectus* latum tricarinatum. *Brachia* humeris incrassatis, extus obtusangulis ; cubitis rectis tridentatis.

Alt. sex. Capite thoraceque inermibus.

GENUS ONITIS.

ambigua. O. grisea obscura, prothorace reticulatim elevato-lineato, elytris bicarinatis, tibiis anticis arcuatis.

Long. Corp. Lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. apud Promontorium Bonæ Spei.

Descr. Feminae corpus oblongum, depressum, griseum, lutosum. *Caput* naso rotundato, lineâ elevatâ fronte separato : duæ aliæ lineæ ab occipite ad nasum ducuntur et spatium quadratum includunt. *Prothorax* longus admodum : lateribus prominentibus, disco lineis elevatis areas plures includentibus reticulatus. *Elytra* juxta marginem externam longitudinaliter bicarinata, apice setosa. *Brachia* humeris triangularibus magnis ; cubitis longis admodum, apice incurvis acutis, extus quadridentatis. *Medipectus* latissimum planum.

This insect appears to bear the same relation to *Onitis* that the preceding does to *Oniticellus*, but whether the other sex is distinguished by similar horns on the head and prothorax I cannot tell. It may therefore at present stand under that genus. The body of the specimen from which this description was taken, appears as if covered with mud : part of which arises from minute scales, but besides these, minute fragments of straw or wood adhere to it both above and below.

Fam. RUTELIDÆ. MacLeay.

GENUS CHRYSINA.

Nasus subelongatus, rotundatus, margine recurvo.

Labrum obtusangulum.

Mandibulæ magnæ, supra concavæ, subtus convexæ, crassæ, extus rotundatæ.

Labium subtrapezoideum, apicè subemarginatum.

Maxillæ.

Palpi maxillares quadriarticulati: articulis primo et tertio brevibus; secundo sensim crassiori, extimo incrassato.

Palpi labiales triarticulati: articulo secundo primo, et tertio secundo longioribus et crassioribus.

Antennæ decemarticulatæ & ferè ut in *Areodâ* & *Pelidnotâ*.

Cubitus tridentatus.

Unguiculi simplices.

Prosternum pone pedes anticos rectum, vertice planatum.

Mesosternum conicum.

This genus is nearly related to *Pelidnota*, MacLeay, but the mandibles are differently shaped and much thicker and stronger, indicating a more substantial kind of food. The sternal processes, which afford constant characters in the present and some other families of Fabricius' great genus *Melolontha*, are also different. Mr. Hope having only a single specimen I could not examine the internal edge of the mandibles and maxillæ.

Peruviana. C.

Plate xiv. Fig. 3.

Long. Corp. Unc. $1\frac{4}{5}$.

Hab. in Peru.

Descr. *Corpus* supra glauco-viride, obscuriusculum, confluentè punctatum. *Antennæ* ferrugineæ: scapo aurato. *Palpi* ferruginei. *Elytra* humeris & gibbositate anali colore viridi denudatis, punctata: punctulis minutissimis interspersis. *Podex* apertus, punctatus. *Tarsi* cærulescentes. *Abdomen* aureo vel cupreo-aureo splendore micans. *Alitruncus* subtus villosus.

This beautiful species has one peculiarity which seems to distinguish it from all its cognate tribes—its green colour, at least on its upper surface, is merely superficial, and may be removed by friction, when only black appears.